## **EXHIBIT E**

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1	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT	
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
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5	In the Matter of:	
6	LEHMAN BROTHERS HOLDINGS, INC.,	CAUSE NO.
7	et al,	08-13555 (JMP)
8	Debtors.	
9	x	
10	In re	
11	LEHMAN BROTHERS, INC.,	CAUSE NO.
12	Debtor.	08-01420 (JMP) (SIPA)
13	x	
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15	U.S. Bankruptcy Co	urt
16	One Bowling Green	
17	New York, New York	
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19	November 14, 2012	
20	10:02 AM	
21		
22	BEFORE:	
23	HON. JAMES M. PECK	
24	U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE	
25	ECRO: MATTHEW	

Page 2 1 HEARING re Notice of Final Applications of Retained 2 Professionals for Final Allowance and Approval of 3 Compensation for Professional Services Rendered and 4 Reimbursement of Actual and Necessary Expenses Incurred from 5 September 15, 2008 to March 6, 2012 (ECF Nos. 31901) 6 7 HEARING re Plan Administrator's Cross-Motion to Compel Giants Stadium LLC to comply with Rule 2004 Subpoenas and 8 9 Objection to Giants Stadium's Motion to Quash the Rule 2004 10 Subpoenas (ECF No. 31652) 11 HEARING re Motion to Quash a Subpoena filed by Bruce E. 12 13 Clark on behalf of Giants Stadium LLC (ECF No. 31339) 14 HEARING re Amended Motion of Giants Stadium LLC for Leave to 15 16 Conduct Discovery of the Debtors Pursuant to Federal Rule of 17 Bankruptcy Procedure 2004 (ECF No. 31105) 18 19 SIPA PROCEDURES 20 HEARING re Motion Pursuant to Federal Rule of Bankruptcy 21 Procedure 9019 for Entry of an Order Approving Settlement 22 Agreement Between the Trustee and Lehman Brothers Finance 23 AG, in Liquidation (a/k/a Lehman Brothers Finance SA, in 24 Liquidation) (LBI ECF No. 5362) 25

Page 3 HEARING re Trustee's Motion Pursuant to Section 105(a) of 1 2 the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Rules 3007 and 9019(b) for Approval of General Creditor Claim (I) Objections 3 Procedures and (II) Settlement Procedures (LBI ECF No. 5392) 4 5 6 HEARING re Debtor's Three Hundred Fifty-Seventh Omnibus 7 Objection to Claims (Misclassified Claims (ECF No. 31048) 8 9 HEARING re Objection to Claim No. 17763 Filed by Laurel Cove 10 Development, LLC (ECF No. 29187) 11 12 HEARING re Three Hundred Twentieth Omnibus Objection to 13 Claims (No Liability Rose Ranch LLC Claims) (ECF No. 29292) 14 HEARING re Debtor's Three Hundred Twenty-Ninth Omnibus 15 16 Objection to Claims (Misclassified Claims) (ECF No. 29324) 17 HEARING re Motion for an Order Pursuant to Section 105(a) of 18 19 the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Rule 9019, Authorizing 20 and Approving the Settlement with Lehman Brothers, Inc. (ECF 21 No. 43) 22 23 HEARING re Turnberry Centra Sub, LLC et al v Lehman Brothers Holdings, Inc., et al (Adversary Case No. 09-01062) 24 25 Transcribed by: Sheila Orms and William Garling

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would like you to focus on in your presentation.

MR. SLACK: Okay. So, Your Honor, Richard Slack from Weil Gotshal on behalf of the plan administrator and Lehman.

MR. CLARK: Good morning, Your Honor, Bruce Clark from Sullivan and Cromwell for Giant Stadium. With me is my colleague Thomas Wright.

MR. WRIGHT: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning. Okay. It's my recollection and the recollection has been reinforced by reviewing the papers that we last had a discovery argument in connection with 2004 discovery in September of last year, approximately 14 months ago.

The papers that I have read provide different perspectives of what has occurred over the last 14 months. But to me one of the revelations is that the claim originally held by Giant Stadium is now held by an entity affiliated with Baupost called Goal Line, and that an intermediate transferee was Bank of America.

To me this is a result of -- as a result of this revelation to me this becomes one of the first examples presented to me in this case, although I'm sure there are many others that are invisible to me, of the phenomenon discussed by scholars as the so-called empty creditor.

The creditor that appears to have real party in

interest status in a bankruptcy case, but who has actually divested itself of all or substantially all of the economics associated with that creditor interest, and it may have other disguised interests that impact that creditor's motivation within the bankruptcy case.

Henry (indiscernible) a professor of law at the University of Texas, who for a time had a senior position with the SEC has written extensively on this subject. And I am personally not only familiar with it, but interested in it. I bring this up because one of my real concerns here is that the papers disclose apparently heroic good faith efforts to settle disputes between Giant Stadium on the one hand, and Lehman on the other, but uncharacteristically this is one of the few cases presented to me at least on the current docket, I don't know what next year will bring, in which parties that have sincerely attempted to resolve their differences have failed in those efforts.

As I understand it, a mediator who is one of the mediators quite skilled in dealing with derivative disputes in the Lehman case participated in at least a one day mediation session, and that that session ended with no agreement, and that thereafter at some point, the parties endeavored to try to restart discussions. And the current flap, if I can call it that, with respect to discovery is a manifestation of the ongoing antagonism between the parties.

To me, at least, the discovery dispute represents deflected antagonism and is subtext for what is really the ongoing unresolved business issues among the parties.

I will note the obvious, this Court and every other Court in the nation despises discovery disputes that cannot be rationally resolved by experienced counsel, and here we have experienced and skilled counsel on both sides. The papers are voluminous and include declarations, references to the transcript from September of last year, and involve a level of effort that to me seems disproportionate to the issues that are in dispute.

And so I have the following questions. First, what is the explanation for the increase in the purported claim amount from \$301 million to \$585 million? How did that happen, what's the justification for it, and has that been the subject of negotiations between the parties?

Secondly, who is Lehman negotiating with when it negotiates? Are you negotiating with counsel for Giant Stadium or counsel for Goal Line?

Third, why is historical counsel for Giant Stadium still here purporting to act on behalf of an historical creditor when, in fact, the real economics in whole or in part, are elsewhere? To what extent does this represent independent judgment of Sullivan and Cromwell's client and to what extent does it represent Sullivan and Cromwell, and

I hate to use the term, as a puppet for other parties that are driving this bus?

Those are my questions, and I want them answered before we get into the merits of the discovery dispute, which as I said, appears to me to be largely a strategyn chosen by both sides to get into court. I don't view it as a real dispute. I know you do, and you're going to have to justify to me why this isn't one of the biggest wastes of time since this case began.

MR. SLACK: So, Your Honor, starting right with the questions that you've asked. I think it's fair to say that the debtor that Lehman thinks that the claim amount that was essentially doubled was done purely for negotiating purposes. In other words, only after this Court back in September sent us back to mediate or essentially to try to resolve it, the claim essentially doubled.

We haven't had a stitch of discovery on who made that decision, why it was doubled, what the justification is. Obviously, they gave us a piece of paper, but unlike the original 301 million, we haven't had any discovery whatsoever under 2004 about that.

In terms of whether those matters were the subject of negotiation, let me put it this way. Obviously the parties had discussion over the amount of the claim, and there was discussion about the amounts of the claim. I

don't think it's fair to say, however, that the debtor has insight as to why it was done, what's the timing of it, what the basis of it is. We haven't had insight into any of that.

THE COURT: Well, let me just ask you a question, and I don't want to know anything about the substance of the negotiations that took place between the parties. But isn't the first question that somebody sitting down to the negotiating table would ask given this fact pattern, how on earth can you justify an increase from \$301 million to \$585 million, what's that about? Isn't that the first question? Perhaps not expressed in that way, but I think there would be an element of huge exasperation built in the question.

MR. SLACK: There is that exasperation, and I'm sure those were the subject of discussions, and again, there was a piece of paper that's filed. There is an amended claim that was filed. So, I mean, to the extent that there's an amended claim, we could look at it and say here's what's in it. But in terms of why it was done, who made that decision, why didn't their original financial advisor, Goldman, reach that amount, you know, two and a half years earlier.

Again, we haven't had any kind of insight into any of those kinds of questions, and those have not been answered. And, of course, that's one of the reasons that we

wanted to continue the investigation. So that's, I think, at least from our perspective, you may get another perspective the answer to number one.

In terms of number two, at some point we were informed once Baupost, Goal Line acquired the interest that Sullivan and Cromwell was going to jointly represent Giant Stadium and Goal Line. And so there have been representatives, you know, Sullivan and Cromwell's been involved, Baupost has been involved, and representatives from Giant Stadium have been involved in the negotiations throughout this period.

Now, that's not to say that every conversation included representatives of all, but all parties at some level have been involved in negotiations over the past year.

And I think that's -- I think that that somewhat answers at least what we know about question three, which is why is Sullivan and Cromwell still representing Giants. My understanding again is that they're jointly representing Giants and Baupost and Goal Line in connection with this.

What I can say is again, we haven't had any discovery into that sale. We haven't seen the actual transfer papers between Baupost, and I guess it's Bank of America. We did see the original papers between Giants and Bank of America. That's one of the things we asked for again in our two thousand and --

THE COURT: Why is that even relevant at this point?

MR. SLACK: The only thing that potentially is relevant is exactly I think the questions that you're asking. We need to understand when we're talking to somebody, for example, who is the interest. Who should we be talking to Baupost or not. And that was part of it.

The other thing is, Baupost and Giant Stadium were on opposite sides of that deal. I think we were entitled to see what was disclosed during those negotiations, and we've asked to see that. And we -- they're not privileged, and we should have access to it.

THE COURT: Well, whether you should or should not have access to it, I'm just going to make the general observation that ordinarily when claims are transferred and the Lehman case has been one of the largest unregulated trading markets and distressed claims in the world during the past four years. There's a routine that I'm familiar with not from being a Judge, but having been a practitioner, and you're not likely to find very much of value in the back and forth relating to that claim tread, at least as it relates to the value for purposes of any objection you might file.

These are trades between so-called big boys, and everybody makes their own judgments as to the likelihood of

success in future litigation with regard to the claim. You may or may not be ultimately entitled to obtain that information, but even if you do, in my view, it's a big so what.

MR. SLACK: Might be. Look, you know, what you're saying obviously from experience makes sense. What I would say, Your Honor, is that this is a little bit unlike other claims, in that it's obviously a very large one. It's obviously unliquidated. It's obviously the main issues that somebody looking to buy it are going to be asking themselves are, at the end of the day, is it a receivable or is it a payable, and if so, how much.

So I think, you know, it's a little bit different than, you know, a claims market with liquidated claims.

But, you know, that's just the tiniest piece of what, you know, we were seeking in our 2004.

So, Your Honor, would you like to hear the answers to those questions from counsel, or would you like me to go ahead with my argument? I mean --

THE COURT: I'd like to hear what counsel for Giant Stadium has to say about the big picture questions that I raised. And one of the reasons why I'm focused on this is that I am concerned about more than the discovery dispute that has been presented to me, I'm frankly concerned as to why we're having the dispute at all, and why this claim is

different from other claims, so many of which have already found their way into formal claims objections.

And I'm interested in that question, but before getting to it, Mr. Slack, I'd like to hear comments from --

MR. SLACK: Okay.

THE COURT: -- counsel for Giant Stadium as to some of the preliminary questions that I asked.

MR. SLACK: Sure.

MR. CLARK: Thank you, Your Honor. Again, Bruce Clark for Giant Stadium.

Trying to take your questions in order, as to the increase in the amount of the claim, when the claim was originally filed, it was filed with five, I believe there were five caveats as to items that have yet to be quantified. And when the claim was revised at least two of those items were the cause of the increase from 301 to 585 million.

One of them reflects the amount of a capital charge, which the person stepping into the shoes of Lehman, in our view, would've had to incur, in order to protect themselves by way of reserves against the likelihood of a further default. And the other was a difference in the credit charge. That difference came about because the original deal with Lehman involved raps by insurance companies, either Figik (ph) or FSA, both of whom at the

time of the transaction reviewed were rated as AAA credits in the market. And at the time of the putting out of the proof of claim, the amended proof of claim, we quantified an additional amount because those protections were gone. And the amount that one would have to pay to get the equivalent protection was greatly increased.

And I am not, I've got to say, I'm not trying to duck this, but I am not the person who has studied this in the last month and really can give you a better answer. But that's my understanding of the two principal reasons that the amount was increased between the first claim and the second claim.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CLARK: As to --

THE COURT: Has that information which you just shared with me previously been shared with Lehman when --

MR. CLARK: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CLARK: I mean, as Mr. Slack said, it's in the -- a description of that much is in the amended proof of claim, and neither Weil nor we particularly want to go -- and should go into the specifics of the conversations. But the conversations during the settlement talks centered on this and a lot of other points.

I don't know if the question you asked why did you

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Page 27 1 increase the 301 to 585 was the first question that came up. 2 But it certainly was a question that was explored. 3 THE COURT: Assumingly if I were on the receiving end of a claim like that, even if we were talking about 4 5 hundreds of dollars instead of millions of dollars, the 6 first question I would ask, how on earth could you be 7 claiming that much more. 8 MR. CLARK: I think --9 THE COURT: How did this claim double? 10 MR. CLARK: I think you're being more courteous 11 than the words I heard when the question was asked. THE COURT: Okay. Well then --12 13 MR. CLARK: And clearly that was asked. 14 THE COURT: Well, I'm in court so I have to be 15 courteous. 16 MR. CLARK: Right. But that -- I mean, my best 17 recollection is that was discussed. As Mr. Slack said, a lot of the conversations in these settlement talks took 18 19 place with different people from the interested parties at 20 different times, and neither of us was party to all of them 21 by any means. 22 THE COURT: Okay. 23 MR. CLARK: I'd be astonished if that was not 24 talked at length. 25 Second, who was Lehman negotiating with, I agree

with what Mr. Slack said. I think I just said the same thing, but they were negotiating with people from Sullivan and Cromwell. We are representing both Baupost and Giant Stadium. They were all negotiating with people from Baupost at the same time, and Giant Stadium people as well. And there were a variety of people on the Lehman side. I mean, there must have been 20 that I met at one time or another.

So it was a very active negotiation or series of negotiations over that time period.

THE COURT: One of my fundamental questions is whether Giant Stadium has continuing economic interest in this claim or is a so-called empty creditor. Is it an empty creditor?

MR. CLARK: No, it's not. The reason it's not is because the sale papers between Giant Stadium and Bank of America which the debtors do have, and which they did ask questions about in the deposition, make it clear that Giant Stadium has a contingent interest in the result of the negotiation or resolution of the claim. It depends on how much is paid or how much is not paid. They do have a material interest one way or another.

THE COURT: So as a kicker?

MR. CLARK: It's either a kicker or a pay back or a clawback, one or the other.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CLARK: Okay. As to the question that came up about the sale between Bank of America and Baupost, my information on that is that Giant Stadium was not involved in that. That was a transaction between Bank of America and Baupost. They negotiated it. And I don't believe we have anything certainly anything material to either produce or to disclose about it. That is not a transaction that to my knowledge, I just heard Mr. Slack say, they have information about, but neither do we.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. CLARK: Have I addressed the preliminary questions? I thought I took the list down right.

THE COURT: I think you have, although Mr. Slack seems to want to interject at this point. Do you want to proceed with your main argument?

MR. SLACK: Yeah, please, thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And understand there is this other question which in effect wraps all the other questions. Why are we here with a discovery dispute as to a claim, that's whether it's \$301 million claim or a \$585 million claim appears at least in the Court's view to be more or less indistinguishable from any number of other derivative type claims in this bankruptcy case, and in effect, is a righted question, are you gentlemen both serious about this dispute?

and resisting that request and efforts to make it reciprocal, that it raises more questions in the Court's mind than it answers as to what's going on here. Now, I want to know what's going on here.

MR. SLACK: Well, Your Honor, as I think you know from the docket, the debtor has taken 2004 discovery with respect to, you know, hundreds of counterparty, derivative counterparties and we haven't had these issues. I mean, if you think about the number of years that I've been before you on matters, if we've had a couple of discovery disputes, that's a lot.

And so I think we have a record frankly of these kinds of situations, and this just hasn't gone the way of the other ones. Because we have frankly been obstructed, and we have a -- you know, we had a situation a year ago, and that -- what happened a year ago in September is we had another discovery dispute, and unfortunately, we had -- you know, we listened to the Court tell us that frankly you didn't like that discovery dispute.

THE COURT: I'll be very consistent. I'm not likely to like any discovery dispute that you present to me.

MR. SLACK: But what happened in that hearing is important for today. What happened in that hearing which concerned a motion to compel Giant Stadium with respect to privilege is Giant Stadium said, Your Honor, they won't talk

to us about the merits. They won't sit down with us and talk. And I said, Your Honor, I was concerned. And my concern was, we were in the middle of an investigation that we had not finished, and we needed a little more time to get it done, as long as we had cooperation.

And I said I didn't want a gotcha. I didn't want to sit down in negotiations, talk about our preliminary views of the merits, and then have, and be faced with the argument that Giant Stadium says, well, obviously you know the merits, you've had discussions with us on the merits, you don't need anymore 2004 discovery. And I sought a commitment from Giants that we wouldn't be faced with that argument.

And the Court responded as follows, says, "You don't even need that commitment because I'm going to give you a gotcha from the bench, a no gotcha. If you choose to have a conversation that could lead to some kind of productive business-like resolution to this, doing that will not constitute a waiver of any of your discovery rights or your rights to continue with your investigation as you see fit."

Now, I'd point out that at that time when the Court gave us the assurance that, yes, we could enter into the negotiations, so to speak, talk about the merits even though we hadn't finished, that we weren't going to be faced with

exactly the argument we're being faced with today. Giant Stadium stayed silent. They didn't raise their hand and say, Your Honor, you can't do that, they're not entitled to any discovery. They didn't say any of that. They stayed silent.

THE COURT: Well, I understand what happened. I actually remember it and my memory was further refreshed by looking at the transcript. And I know that there's a point that you've emphasized in your papers, and you're emphasizing it again now.

But it's 14 months later. You've had some further discovery, and you've had further business discussions, and you've had a mediation session. Without going into the substance of what was discussed in the various sessions, it appears to me at least, that inevitably there has been a sharing of information in positions by the parties, or there could not have been open and good faith negotiations.

So today, almost Thanksgiving 2012, you must know much more about the claims and the defenses to those claims than you knew 14 months ago. It just seems to me impossible that you are in effectively the same position today that you were then.

So that's one concern I have relative to your position. Another that I have is that Giant Stadium argues in effect without using this hackneyed expression, what's

that they had an affirmative claim, they would assert it.

Lehman has not been shy about asserting such claims in the past. Additionally, it seems fairly obvious that if Lehman had sufficient information available to it that would support not just a shotgun approach objection but a specific and tailored objection to the claim, it would file it.

Throughout this case, Lehman has been active in filing and pursuing objections to claims, and in fact, part of this morning's agenda relates to objections to claims.

And so I view this as an exceptional case. And, in fact, that was one of the reasons I asked a number of questions at the outset to determine to what extent the issues that related to this discovery dispute were exceptional and unique, and to what extent this was just another example of a derivatives dispute, this one happening to have the negative gloss of active discovery disputes, as opposed to active negotiations leading to a settlement.

I believe a continuing 2004 discovery under the circumstances makes sense, although the fact that this is occurring 14 months after our last discovery dispute is a terribly negative fact. One conclusion to be drawn from the mere timing of this, is that this dispute is taking too long to resolve, and that despite best efforts, reasonable people are unable to get to yes, and they should.

And so I'm going to propose that counsel meet and

confer in an effort to develop what I'll call a reciprocal discovery protocol, and it is not necessarily limited to 2004. I believe that one of the things that distinguishes the dispute that I've heard a lot about this morning from other disputes, is that there is no foreseeable outcome here in which Lehman is not objecting, or bringing affirmative claims relief.

This is not a situation in which Lehman is engaging in a 2004 process to later shake hands, and say here's the money. I also believe even though everybody has denied this that the 2004 dance that we're engaged in necessarily has tactical aspects to it. And so here's what I am directing.

Between now and the first of the year, I would like the parties to develop and agreed discovery protocol that will be applicable whether we're dealing with 2004 discovery or claims related discovery. It would be extraordinarily wasteful for the discovery that's taken in 2004 to be replicated again. And in the case of Ms. Prokopse, that's already happening. Enough already.

I recognize that the 2004 sword is more properly used by the debtor than by the creditor in this instance.

And so discovery from third parties and discovery from Giant Stadium and discovery from Goal Line may be more appropriate than discovery from the debtor. But that does not mean that some discovery from the debtor is not also to be part of

this process.

One of the mysteries from the perspective of the Court is that this third party discovery and discovery from others is so critical from the debtor's perspective in being able to formulate its own position with respect to the claim. But I accept the representations made that ongoing 2004 discovery is needed in order for the debtor to complete its investigation to use its words.

I would ask the parties to report the results of these efforts at the December omnibus hearing. You don't have to the point of an agreement, in fact, you could be to the point of no agreement. I'd like to know that, in which case I will then be able to either rule or take this matter under advisement, but I have I think provided sufficient guidance here to suggest that what I consider to be an appropriate result is reasonable discovery going in both directions with the understanding that the need for that discovery is more obviously greater for the debtor. And this is not an example of gotcha because I am indicating in agreement that continued 2004 discovery is appropriate for the debtor and the debtor's benefit.

I'm also noting the time's up in effect. This has to come to a conclusion. And I don't expect there to be another discovery dispute between the parties until there's active litigation between you. And I hope that doesn't

Page 60 1 occur at that point either. So I'll hear from you next 2 time. 3 MR. CLARK: Your Honor, just a question of clarification. How does the January 1st deadline fit with 4 5 the next omnibus hearing? I'm not --6 THE COURT: I don't know. 7 MR. CLARK: Okay. 8 THE COURT: I'm just looking for a status report at 9 the next omnibus hearing. And if it doesn't fit well for 10 the parties, it can always be put off, and then we can make 11 that a telephone conference. 12 MR. CLARK: Thank you, Your Honor. 13 MS. MARCUS: Your Honor, the December hearing is December 19th. 14 15 THE COURT: 18th? 16 MS. MARCUS: 19th. 17 THE COURT: That seems like a perfect date for a 18 status report. 19 MR. MARGOLIN: The omnibus hearing is on December 20 12th, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Why am I hearing different dates? 22 MS. MARCUS: Sorry. Sorry, Your Honor. December 23 12th, sorry about that. 24 THE COURT: December 12th is a perfect date, too. 25 Either one's fine.